

BECK PUTS CRAMP IN REPUBLICANS

Gives Orders That They Cannot Meet in Leader Hall To-Day.

MOORE ENGAGES TONEY'S HALL

Major Werner to Send Police Squad to District Convention So That Order May Be Preserved—Both Factions Bitter on Eve of Battle.

With orders from Building Inspector Beck that the Third District Republican convention could not be held in Leader Hall, South Richmond, to-day, if more than fifty persons were present, and with the two party factions fighting for admission, the whole plan was upset last night, and the turmoil will be transferred to Toney's Hall. While leaders of both factions professed the utmost ignorance, the fact was easily gathered from the Southside police that Toney's Hall had been secured early last night by C. H. Moore. The fight is growing so warm that everything is being conducted in secret.

But another factor of equal interest was made clear with the announcement that Major Werner will send a special squad of police to the meeting to see that order is preserved. The feeling has been so intense since the mass convention last Monday night in Bellvue Hall, that no chances will be taken, and if there is any outbreak, any rowdiness or disturbances, the men at fault will be yanked away from the meeting and sent to the Third Police Station. The Police Department is determined on this point.

Everybody Ordered Out.
The Cabell-Alban-Moore wing has elected thirty-eight delegates from the Third Congressional District, with the same number of alternates. The same number of delegates and alternates were elected by the Brady-Hanson-Flegenhauer faction. At Bellvue Hall on Monday night there were possibly 1,000 persons in attendance. The claim has been made that they were ordered out from other counties, that boys were invited to the meeting, and refreshments, and that many hands employed in the city's Street Cleaning Department were there to shout lustily at the proper signal. Fearing a repetition of this trouble, notwithstanding the rule that only one delegate and one alternate are to be admitted to-day, the attention of Building Inspector Beck was called to the situation. Mr. Beck knows the condition of Leader Hall, so his first plan was to limit the attendance. Subsequently, however, the leaders were given to understand that only seventy-six could enter, and right there the police found that the night would center around the question as to who should get in. Neither faction has any official record of the meeting, but the difficulty was bridged temporarily at least, when Mr. Moore leased Toney's Hall.

Expect Two Meetings.
The indications are that two meetings will be held, and that two sets of delegates will be elected to the national convention, which will be held in Chicago, and possibly two district chairmen. It was reported last night that Congressman McKinley, who is managing President Taft's campaign, had been asked to appear to-day in the hope of clearing the tangle. There is very little chance that he will be rewarded for the fight has gone too far.

Although the situation, like that in the Southern States, is simply a battle between the Ins and the Outs, it is somewhat different in Virginia, where the real warfare is being waged on Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue. Friends of Mr. Cabell declare without hesitancy that his fight on him has been a great element carried on by the distilling element because of his rigid enforcement of the internal revenue laws, especially in Virginia. There are all sorts of sensational rumors afloat, the charge being made that he is a life and an intriguer with certain underworlds.

How They Line Up.
Lined up against Cabell are Morgan Treat, who was thrown out two or three years ago from the office of United States marshal; Joseph P. Brady, clerk of the United States District Court; Melvin Flegenhauer, United States commissioner; George A. Hanson, who ran once for Congress against Edgar Allan, Jr., and others now holding Federal positions. Back Cabell is Postmaster Allan C. Hildrew, Moore's personal advisor; census; B. B. Arnold, collector of customs; Alvah H. Martin and Congressman Sleep are lined up with the Brady-Flegenhauer-Hanson-Treat wing, and they, too, are fighting Cabell, although Cabell's friends have made it clear that he is not seeking to depose Martin as national committeeman.

Heretofore the impression has been that the two factions were at such desperate odds nowadays because of the uncertainty as to whether or not Theodore Roosevelt would be candidate for President. But that idea seems to be wrong. All factions have endorsed President Taft. Indeed, if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated—and elected—he could look back on the record and find that he had no Republican friends in Virginia. In the early days of the present campaign, with this feature eliminated, the talk has grown that it is simply a fight to cripple Cabell at home, with the hope of having somebody else appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Waddill Wanted Inquiry.
The report made by Special Agent Nutt, who was designated to investigate internal revenue conditions hereabout, has been completed. In due course it will reach the Treasury Department for such action as may be deemed necessary. This inquiry was ordered after United States District

CONGRESS FACED BY SERIOUS WORK

Many Important Matters on This Week's Calendar.

FIGHT PROMISED ON STEPHENSON

Wisconsin Senator Exonerated by Majority, but Minority Report, Alleging Corruption at Polls, Will Be Presented. Ainsworth Affair May Be Aired Further.

Washington, February 18.—Congress is prepared to get down to serious work this week.
To-morrow the Senate plans to take up the majority and minority reports on the investigation of the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, and the Dillingham general immigration bill. Senator Lodge and his committee colleagues intend to press the latter to early passage. Either measure may bring out a prolonged debate.
The House will plan the inquiry into the so-called money trust in the Banking and Currency Committee, and then will begin consideration of the chemical tariff revision bill, which is expected to pass to-morrow afternoon. The sensational removal from office and subsequent retirement of Major-General F. C. Ainsworth may be aired to-morrow at a hearing before the House Committee on War Department Expenditures, to which Major-General Ainsworth has been summoned. The House Committee on Military Affairs is also to act upon the Watkins resolution calling for all the correspondence in the case.

Senator Heyburn has announced he will call up to-morrow the Stephenson Committee report, exonerating Senator Stephenson of corruption charges. The minority report, signed by Senators Kenyon, Lea, Kern, Jones and Clapp, declaring that there was corruption at the polls and in the Legislature which elected the Senator, will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow.

Still a Live Issue.
The Florida Everglades incident is a live issue in the House Committee on Agricultural Department Expenditures. Chief Draftsman Engineer J. O. Wright, of Florida, formerly with the Department of Agriculture, will resume his testimony on Tuesday.

Hearings on the House steel tariff revision bill before the Senate Finance Committee, after a close, narrow vote, will be resumed to-day. The bill is scheduled for the remainder of the week. Some of the labor organization officials have evinced live interest.

William H. Johnson, national president of the International Machinists' Association, will be among this week's witnesses, in opposition to the printing press schedule.

Washington's birthday will be observed in the Senate in accordance with the annual custom of the reading of Washington's farewell address. Senator Kern, of Indiana, formerly Democratic candidate for Vice-President, will read the historic document on Thursday.

Romantic Interest, However, Attached to Visit of Irish Earl.
New York, February 18.—Lord Lestrane, an Irish earl, arrived to-day to spend two months in Florida fishing for tarpon. A romantic interest attaches to his visit because for the past five years Lord Lestrane has been searching far and wide for his only brother, the Hon. Frank Clements, who is sole heir to the earl's large estates.

Clements is known to have come to America after training for the Royal British Navy, as a stoker on an American steamer in 1907, and then he disappeared.
Lord Lestrane said to-day that his mission here at this time was not to hunt for the missing brother. He believed that every effort had already been exhausted.

WILL FISH FOR TARPON

Half-Million Gallons of Lubricating Oil Goes Up in Smoke.
Philadelphia, February 18.—Half a million gallons of lubricating oils were destroyed by flames, which raged for more than twelve hours to-day in the works of the Atlantic Rolling Company, at Point Breeze, in the southern section of this city. When the flames finally died out, for lack of further fuel, the still house receiving works and pump house, together with numerous buildings and large tanks, had been destroyed. The loss is about \$80,000.

DEVELOPING POTASH

Government Testing Station Will Be Established at Reno.
Washington, February 18.—To develop more thoroughly the fertilizer resources of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has ordered the establishment at Reno, Nevada, of a government laboratory where natural material supposed to contain potash will be examined without cost. Those sending samples must prepay transportation charges, however.

VIRGINIAN APPOINTED

Kenneth Patten, of Salem, Succeeds American Consul Davis.

HAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO FEAR

Former Senator Gardner Sure All Will Come Out Right.

HE PROMISES SENSATIONS

Denies Charge That He Conspired to Rob Aged Recluse of His Millions—After Spending Night in Jail He Is Released on \$3,000 Bond.

New York, February 18.—Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, of race-track legislation fame, who was arrested and locked up late last night charged with conspiracy to gain control of the half-million dollar estate of Samuel E. Haslett, an aged recluse, through a power of attorney which Haslett is alleged to have repudiated, was released on \$3,000 bail to-day. Gardner, who a year ago was acquitted of a charge of attempting to bribe State Senator Otto G. Foelker, in connection with the anti-race-track legislation in this State in 1909, pleaded not guilty at his arraignment and said, he had no doubt of his ability to clear himself. As Gardner left the courtroom with his wife, formerly May Verba, an actress, he said:
"I am sure this will come out all right. I have absolutely nothing to fear. There will be plenty of sensational exposures made before this case is through, and let me assure you that I will not be the victim."

Gardner's examination was fixed for to-morrow when it is expected that George H. Decker, who in a remarkable story of the alleged plot told to Magistrate Kemper, involved Gardner in the case, will also be examined. Decker, who was employed as nurse for Haslett when the elderly recluse was taken ill two weeks ago in his "house of mystery" in Brooklyn, was still in jail to-night in default of bail. Haslett is in a serious condition to-night.

Lord Accuses Gardner.
In his affidavit to the court, John B. Lord, counsel for Haslett, who yesterday was barred from his client's house by Decker because Haslett disclaimed him, recites that "Decker did not tell Frank J. Gardner to the Haslett residence" that "the said Gardner did prepare a power of attorney giving to the said Frank J. Gardner full power and authority over the person and property of said Samuel E. Haslett," that "the signature to said power of attorney is not in the handwriting of Samuel E. Haslett," and that "said Samuel E. Haslett stated to deponent in the presence of said George Decker and other persons that he did not sign said power of attorney."

The document in question, which was witnessed by Decker, was extremely broad in its powers, authorizing Gardner to draw checks, pay bills and care for Mr. Haslett's money and interests in almost every conceivable way, and containing a provision expressly revoking all other powers of attorney. Haslett, whose fortune was the object of the alleged conspiracy, has been a recluse since his wife was burned to death twenty-five years ago, and when his "house of mystery" entered recently on his being taken ill, the interior was found in an astonishing state of neglect and decay.

TIME NOT RIPE FOR PEACE

Wilson Says Internal Troubles Must Be Settled First.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 18.—Governor William J. Wilson, who was the principal speaker at a peace meeting held here to-night under the auspices of the Universal Peace Union, in his address said "that industrial peace must precede the peace of nations."
"You cannot have industrial amity until we have gained industrial equity," he said. After declaring his sympathy, he said: "A great deal of the peace movement appears to be due to sentiment. Patriotism expresses itself in sentiment, but fundamentally it is what a man will sacrifice for public sentiment. When a man is conducted with an element of self-sacrifice we will not need peace societies."

The peace movement should not be so much a protest against the clash of arms as a protest against the causes of war. The only basis of peace is justice. It is not object to war because it is cruel and unjust, but because it is a clumsy and brutal instrument to get at justice. Warfare for right is honorable and will continue until some substantial instrument for the accomplishment of justice is substituted.

"What is needed is enlightenment in our own affairs as well as in international questions. Mankind is all-wise, but because most of them are not directly interested. So long as people's knavery does not lie in one direction we are safe. America started right with a declaration addressed to a 'decent respect for the opinions of mankind.' It is necessary that we get back to that fundamental belief. As soon as we get back to the people of the United States, we will be in a position to be an instrument for universal peace."

MACK IS PLEASED

He Looks Over Arrangements for Democratic Convention.

Baltimore, Md., February 18.—Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Robert Crain, chairman of the local convention committee, held a conference to-day regarding arrangements for the Democratic National Convention, to be held here next June. Mr. Mack announced that the arrangements surpassed those of any Democratic convention heretofore.

WELL FORTIFIED WITH EVIDENCE

Government Has Three Kinds to Use Against Alleged Conspirators.

WILL BASE CASE ON CONFESSION

On Foundation Laid by McManigal Will Be Put 40,000 Letters and Telegrams Taken From Union Offices, and Transcripts of Conversations Heard by Dictagraph.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 18.—Three kinds of evidence, it was learned to-day, are being prepared by the government for its prosecution of the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamite cases. As stated by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, that all this evidence is to be corroborated by witnesses whose names are already known. The evidence chiefly is:

About 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the headquarters here of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which, according to charges in the indictments, show that President Frank M. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer Herbert S. Hockin and executive board members corresponded for six years with business agents of local unions about "jobs" to be blown up.

Stenographic records of a dictagraph which the government had connected with Ryan's headquarters for more than three months, and through which it is asserted conversations of the iron workers' officials about the dynamite conspiracy were overheard and transcribed.

Orlie E. McManigal's confessions covering his experiences as a dynamiter employed by J. J. McManigal from June, 1907, to his arrest last April.

McManigal's confession probably will be the basis of the prosecution, said District Attorney Miller. It has been corroborated in every detail, and especially with reference to the men who, he asserts, assisted him in the transportation of nitroglycerine and dynamite. Hotel clerks, railroad men and wagon drivers from all over the country have verified his statements as to when and where he was in connection with particular explosions. About 300 of these witnesses were before the Federal grand jury, and undoubtedly more than that number will be called at the trial.

Speaking of the government's dictagraph, which was installed in Ryan's office one night last October, and by which two government stenographers in a room below were able to record his notes and conversations in the iron workers' headquarters, Mr. Miller said the apparatus "worked satisfactorily, and we have got abundance of notes taken by that means which undoubtedly will be offered as evidence."

McManigal, now in Los Angeles, Cal., will be called to testify against other defendants on March 12, but will be brought here during the trials, probably in May. It is not stated when McManigal will be arraigned.

The arrest of J. W. Irwin, in Chicago, to-day puts the government in possession of all but two of the fifty-four men indicted. The two men are J. E. McCorrey, formerly an iron worker at Wheeling, W. Va., and Patrick Ryan, formerly a business agent in Chicago.

Another Arrest Made.
Chicago, February 18.—John W. Irwin, former recording secretary of the Peoria, Ill., local of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was indicted by Federal grand jury, was arrested to-day and was arraigned before United States Commissioner Markfoote.

On motion of counsel for the defense, he was released on a temporary bond of \$5,000 until next Wednesday.

Irwin was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal William H. Crowley and city police officers working under the direction of Charles T. Brady, division superintendent of the Department of Justice.

The Peoria secretary's whereabouts had been unknown except to a few close friends for more than a year.

Irwin appeared greatly surprised when arrested. He denied that he had been connected with the dynamite conspiracy charged against him and his fellow officials.

On the ground that it was Sunday and his client was unprepared for the arrest, Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell obtained a continuance of the preliminary hearing.

TAFT HAS SETTLED ON MAHLON PITNEY

He Will Appoint New Jersey Jurist to Supreme Court.

OTHERS HAVE NOT ABANDONED HOPE

Friends of Swayze Still Active, but President Is Believed to Have Decided Definitely at Last on State Chancellor. Name May Go to Senate To-Day.

Washington, February 18.—Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of the State of New Jersey, member of Congress for two terms, a lawyer and jurist of thirty years' practice, looms up to-night as the man whom President Taft will appoint to the Supreme Court bench to succeed the late Associate Justice John M. Harlan.

Among friends of the President it was reported as practically certain that Chancellor Pitney would be appointed, and the nomination, according to excellent authority, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Tuesday. The President is understood to believe that the appointment of Chancellor Pitney would not be opposed in the Senate.

Chancellor Pitney has been under consideration by the President for several weeks. Following protests against Secretary Nagel, Mr. Taft turned his search from beyond the Mississippi river, where he first looked for a candidate. (Chancellor Pitney and F. J. Swayze, justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, were two men who gradually became most prominent in the President's mind.)

Friends of Justice Swayze have not abandoned hope that he will be appointed. To-night the former Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, was a White House guest, and it was generally believed that the President informed him of his intention to appoint the chancellor.

Chancellor Pitney meets many of the President's requirements for a Supreme Court justice. He is just a little more than fifty-four years old, six years under Mr. Taft's "age limit," and has been a practicing lawyer, and a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey since 1901. He served as associate justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court from 1901 to 1908, and became chancellor in the latter year. His term would expire in 1915. His home is in Morristown.

LEADERS ARE NEEDED

Colored People Must Have Strong Men of Their Own Race.

New York, February 18.—The destruction of the poor in their poverty and the bondage of the colored man has been through his ignorance," said Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in an address before the colored people of America, in that historic church to-night. The remarkable story of negro progress since the emancipation, starting with the foundation of Fisk University, was told in Dr. Hillis's address, and in talks by President Gates of the University, and some of its graduates. The students by Fisk students were as well received as forty years ago, when Henry Ward Beecher introduced the jubilee singers in this same church at the beginning of the emancipation campaign for the cause of the colored people.

"The great need of the colored people is colored leadership," declared Dr. Hillis. "What a white man can never do, the colored man will easily accomplish for his people. The argument for colored leadership for the colored people is based upon the fact that every man has his own temperamental gift, and can best be guided by men of his own race. In the interest of the higher education of colored men and women, who are looking forward to their work as teachers, physicians, lawyers, preachers, and as industrial educators and nurses, has Fisk University been founded and built up. Never was a need more insistent or an opportunity more inviting."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Many Are Expected When Supreme Court Reopens To-Day.

Washington, February 18.—Many important decisions are expected from the Supreme Court, which reopens to-morrow at noon, after a three weeks' recess.

More High is expected to be thrown on the antitrust situation by the decision in the hard coal case, involving an alleged combination of railroads and coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite region; in the St. Louis bridge case, involving an alleged combination by railroads to control the bridges across the Mississippi River at St. Louis; and in the cotton corner case, involving the right to effect a corner of a commodity.

A decision on whether initiative and referendum legislation is in accord with the Federal Constitution is also expected soon.

GIFFORD PINCHOT OUT FOR COLONEL

In Signed Statement He Deserts Cause of La Follette.

WISCONSIN MAN UNABLE TO LEAD

From This Time on, Ex-Forester Will Fight for Nomination of Roosevelt, Who, He Says, Is Real Progressive, and Whose Duty It Is to Accept.

Washington, February 18.—Gifford Pinchot, in a signed statement, made public to-night, announces that he has withdrawn his support from Senator La Follette's presidential candidacy, and that hereafter he will advocate the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Pinchot declares that the events of the last month have made it apparent that Senator La Follette's candidacy will neither help the progressive Republicans together as a fighting force nor prevent the nomination of a "reactionary Republican."

"The course which the Senator has elected to pursue," says Mr. Pinchot, "will not keep the progressives together, and in that course I cannot follow him."

The statement follows:
"The struggle which until recently has raged around Senator La Follette's candidacy was undertaken for two clear and specific purposes: first, to hold the progressives together as an effective fighting force, and second, to prevent the nomination of a reactionary Republican for the presidency. With the present circumstances have made it impossible to accomplish by means of the candidacy of Senator La Follette, either of these two purposes, and the imperative need for another leader has been made plain."

"One of these circumstances is the ill health of Senator La Follette, which all his friends so greatly deplore. I retain undiminished my admiration for the high quality of his past services to the progressive cause, but the course which the Senator has elected to pursue will not keep the progressives together, and in that course I cannot follow him. From the beginning I have fought for a cause and a principle, and not for a man."

"The reasons for the action I am taking are set forth at length in a letter to Senator La Follette, in which I have notified him that since in my judgment his candidacy will no longer aid the progressive cause, I shall hereafter advocate the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, whose duty I believe it is to take up the leadership of the progressive movement."

"Until this notification to Senator La Follette was determined I have, of course, taken no part in advocating the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The country knows that Colonel Roosevelt is a genuine progressive. The question was settled once for all by his active championship of human rights during the seven years of conflict which has made the progressive movement a power in the nation."

STEAMER ERNE WRECKED

Captain, His Wife, Mate and Passenger Are Missing.

Liverpool, February 18.—The British steamer Cuban, which arrived here to-day from Havana, brought into port nine of the crew of the British steamer Erne, which was wrecked in a heavy storm at sea. The Erne was bound from Boston, February 1, for Buenos Ayres. The Cuban passed her on February 8, in latitude 40 north, longitude 60 west. She rescued those of the crew who had managed to keep themselves alive. Six of the crew were drowned, while the master of the Erne, Captain Fickett, his wife, the second mate and a passenger are missing. Only the cargo was keeping the wreck afloat.

The survivors of the Erne tell a terrible story of a hurricane on February 5, which carried away the ship's deck cargo and rigging. The Gale raged until February 5, when Captain Fickett's wife was badly injured by a heavy sea which swept aboard. Late in the day the crew found that the captain and his wife, the second officer and a passenger were missing, having apparently left the ship in the lifeboat which had not been carried away.

For three days the crew had neither food nor water. Some of the men became deranged by their sufferings and jumped into the sea. The others huddled in the forecastle or lashed themselves to the rigging. The Cuban sighted the wrecked vessel the morning of February 8. With much difficulty a boat was run alongside and the nine survivors were taken on the steamer.

The officers of the Cuban are of the opinion that it was impossible for the Erne to remain afloat in the mountain high seas which were running.

FALSE PRETENSE CHARGED

Mrs. Faulkner Accused of Defrauding Florists and Others.

MINISTER GIVES PERSONAL INSULT

Suggests Colombia May Not Wish to Receive Knox.

GRAVE SITUATION IS PRECIPITATED

Diplomatic Circles Believe Views of Senor Ospina Will Be Upheld by His Government and Relations Will Be Terminated—Still Angry Over Panama Affair.

Washington, February 18.—A grave diplomatic situation between the United States and Colombia has been precipitated by the publication of a letter which Senor Pedro Nel Ospina, the Colombian minister, has written to Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson, of the State Department, suggesting that it might be "inopportune" for Secretary Knox to visit Colombia during the projected tour of Central America.

The Colombian minister, first drawing attention to the fact that the views are his own, and not officially those of his government, seriously criticizes the United States for not submitting to arbitration the differences with Colombia growing out of this government's acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone. Inasmuch as the letter, admittedly, is the personal expression of the minister, written without having been communicated with his government, it was received at the State Department in the nature of a personal insult to this government.

Officials Are Stirred.
No action has been taken and no official word comes out to it to-night, but the incident is known to have stirred official circles in the States to such an extent that the recall of the Colombian minister is expected as a matter of course. At present, however, the United States is disposed to wait until Senor Ospina receives the instructions from his government.

In diplomatic circles it was believed that Colombia, smarting under eight years of ineffectual attempts to secure arbitration of the canal zone controversy, would confirm the unofficial view of her action. It is believed that a more profound sensibility to the termination of diplomatic relations between this country and Colombia is in prospect.

Acting Secretary Wilson had advised Senor Ospina of the probable itinerary of Secretary Knox. What is expected to have particularly aroused the Colombian minister was a reference to the republic of Panama in the itinerary, a country whose independence Colombia never has recognized. He makes veiled reference to the long delay of the United States in answering several notes addressed to it, seeking arbitration, and charges that this government has discriminated against Colombia in failing to give to her arbitration which the United States is now offering to other members of the family of nations.

A tentative itinerary of Secretary Knox to-night makes provision for a stop at Cartagena, Colombia, on March 25.

EXPECTS TO BE UPHOLD

Senor Ospina to-night was disposed to believe that his government would indicate to the United States that a visit from Secretary Knox would be untimely unless the secretary came prepared to promise an early arbitration of the canal zone controversy. He declared that his letter summed up the position of Colombia as conclusive.

After the customary diplomatic preamble, the minister's letter says: "Speaking, therefore, in my own name and in the name of my government, I take the liberty of suggesting that there is perhaps reason for believing that such a visit of His Excellency, the Secretary of State may happen to be considered as inopportune at the present time in view of the fact that the United States still finds herself placed by the United States in an exceptional position, as the only member of the numerous family of independent nations scattered over the face of the earth to which, despite its constant claims, the United States refuses to submit to arbitration questions referring exclusively to the interpretation of public treaties and the compliance with obligations imposed by the universally accepted principles of international law of all civilized nations in the field of international law. It is meet to mention here that even the ex-President of the United States, Roosevelt, both when he occupied that position and when, returned to private life, he has dealt in public with the constant claims of arbitration, has maintained the propriety and desirability of submitting to the decision of an impartial tribunal the controversies involving such questions."

"I shall appreciate it if this suggestion is taken as born of the desire which animates me to avoid any occasion of aggravating the differences which exist between the two countries and to see the hour arrive when they may be satisfactorily settled, to which the United States always has been and is now disposed."

"Nearly three months have elapsed since, in compliance with instructions of my government, I reiterated (November 15) to the government of the United States the demand for the arbitration of the existing controversy and I see myself obliged to say with surprise and mortification, which you will doubtless well understand, that up to the present I have not had the honor of receiving a reply. One of the powerful arguments of complaint put forward, if my memory serves me well, as I have not the documents at hand, by the government of the United States to the government of Great Britain in 1904, when in such peremptory terms, it demanded the submission to arbitration of a boundary question then pending with Venezuela, was, as you will well remember, that England had left without reply for a considerable length of time an important note of the State Department. Let me be so bold as to suggest in her weakness to respect